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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

W. P. WALTON, - - - Editor and Proprietor
T. R. WALTON, - - - Business Manager

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Some Inside Courier-Journal History.

Charlie Kincaid is now city editor of the *Courier-Journal*, a position that has had been held by a number of men during the past year, and it seems a hard one to hold. Mr. Watterson has his friends that must be protected from unpleasant newspaper notoriety, and Mr. Haldeman has his. The favorites of the two embrace a large per cent. of the population of the city—hence the difficulty in putting any life into the columns of the paper, except when the bosses are away.

Some amusing things often occur in the newspaper offices in Louisville. A few months after Emmett Logan was installed as managing editor of the *Courier-Journal*, he made a cutting allusion to the movement in favor of the appointment of John Russell Young to a Foreign mission, recalling the old history of the theft of telegrams from one newspaper office for the benefit of another by Young, which was clearly proved, a number of years ago. It so happened that Mr. Watterson, who rarely ever knows what is to appear in the *Courier-Journal*, save what he writes, until the edition is worked off, was a very intimate friend of John Russell Young, and at his request had written President Garfield a letter, urging the appointment of Young to the coveted position. On seeing this offensive paragraph in his own paper, Mr. Watterson was very much enraged, and at once wrote an editorial denouncing it, and explaining its appearance in the *C.-J.* as an "offshoot of the irresponsible of the irrepressible young man who is an exterminable nuisance in almost every newspaper office."

Logan became indignant at this and sent in his resignation, but Mr. Watterson explained to him the embarrassing situation in which he had been placed both with Young and Garfield, and echoed Mr. Haldeman's assurance that they could not do without him, and he consented to stay. But a few days later John Throckmorton, a somewhat noted Louisville character, who many years ago was accused of the seduction of a woman afterward called Crazy Ellen (the heroine of Stanton's famous poem), died and the "irrepressible" Logan wrote some caustic remarks on his life and career. Again it occurred that Watterson and Throckmorton had been companions, and again the great editor vented his ire against his subordinate through the columns of the paper. This was too much for the high-strung Logan, and he threw up his position, declaring he would hold it no longer under any consideration. But Messrs. Haldeman and Watterson again cornered him in the latter's private office and made him such promises that he finally, after reflection, agreed not to withdraw from the paper, "provided a printed list of the d-d thieves and seducers they wanted protected was furnished him for future guidance."—[Owensboro Messenger.]

GRACE BEFORE MEAT.—The Drummer. A wicked traveling man went into a Southern hotel in a cheap town to get dinner. He looked over the spread and it was not very appetizing but he proceeded to try it.

"Hold," said the landlady, "don't you want to say something before eating?"

"What do you mean, madam," he asked.

"Why, I thought a pious-looking man like you ought to say something."

"That's so; I forgot it. Here goes: D—n such a dinner."

The landlady was carried out and put under the pump to restore her.

"Please, marm," said an Englewood boy, "ma sent me over to borrow your wash boiler."

"My wash boiler!" exclaimed the lady; "why, your mother has my wash boiler now, and I was just wondering why she didn't send it home."

The Names of Women, and their Meaning.

Mary, the commonest of all names, is also one of the sweetest given to woman, and it is not strange that it prevails so universally. It signifies exalted. Maria and Marie, the latter French, are only other forms of Mary and, of course, have the same meaning. Martha signifies bitterness; Annie, Anna, Hannah and probably Nancy, are from the same source, and signify kind or gracious. Ellen was originally Helen—Helen in Latin, and Helend in French; according to some etymologists it has the meaning of alluring, but others define it as one who pities. Jane, now generally familiarized into Jenny, signifies, like Anna, kind or gracious. For Sarah or Sally, there are two definitions—a princess and the morning star. Susan signifies a lily and is a fitting name for a tall, slender girl, of delicate complexion and native grace. Alice and Adeline mean of noble birth—a princess. Lucy signifies like light, and was anciently given to girls born at day-break. It may also be considered as meaning brightness of aspect, and applied accordingly. Bertha means bright. Louise—in French Louise—is the feminine of Louis, and signifies one who protects. Lois means desirable, good. Theodora, the gift of God. Winifred, a lover of peace. Fanny or Francis means frank or free. Catharine or Katharine, pure or chaste. Sophie, from the Greek, means wisdom. Bridget means strength. Caroline and Charlotte, queens. Emma, tender, affectionate, motherly. Margaret, a pearl or daisy. Julia, soft haired. Agnes means chaste. Amelia and Amy, beloved. Clara, clear or bright. Eleanor, all fruitful. Gertrude, all truth. Grace, favor. Laura, a laurel. Matilda, a noble and brave maid. Phebe, light of life.—[Home and Farm.]

A Funny Occurrence.

A gentleman in town who has been annoyed by a chicken thief, set a trap for him. The trap was so arranged that when the thief would stick his hand into the coop he would get caught from behind and held. The gentleman set his trap a few nights ago and then sat up "to see what the news was going to be." He hadn't waited long before he heard the trap spring, and going to the coop he found a well-known darkey there. The gentleman gave the victim the privilege of choosing between a whipping at the hands of his captor, or being turned over to the police. The darkey chose the former, and the gentleman, getting his buggy whip, gave him an awful whipping. But imagine his surprise when the darkey after he was turned about and said: "Thanky Mr. Blank, thanky sar, I'm much obliged for your kindness. Advocates of the whipping post in place of jails may find a lesson in this."—[Russellville (Ky.) Herald.]

SHE HAD ONLY TWENTY-ONE.—The story is told in Georgia that a matron of that State, who is the mother of 21 children, one day when a storm was coming up blew the horn for them to come in and she counted them as they entered. Somehow she made the number 22. This mystified her, and she declared that she could not remember having more than 21. To satisfy herself she turned them all out in the storm and let them in one at a time, a visitor keeping tally as she recounted them. There were but 21 and the anxious dame felt relieved.—[N. Y. Evening Post.]

It will cost \$250,000 to complete the Washington monument. The shaft is now carried up to a height of 340 feet above the floor, and since the placing of 28,355 tons of stone on the structure since 1880 it has settled one and one-quarter inches. There is enough material on hand to carry the monument to a height of 390 feet. Lieut. Casey, who has the work in charge, thinks it can be completed by July 1, 1884, when persons desirous of committing suicide from a height of over five hundred feet will have an opportunity.

Ingersoll says plug hats and suspenders are needed in the South before she will make much headway, as no people who wear slouch hats and let their trousers hang slovenly on their hips can ever become civilized. That's it! With the danger of breaking his suspenders and having his \$7 hat smashed, staring him in the face, a man will be slow about going into a fight.

Jacob Foe, Louisville, says: "I suffered greatly from loss of sleep until I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, the success of which was more than I anticipated."

A Love Romance.

Mina and George were engaged. The season had been a bright one to them. On this afternoon they were seated in a little parlor which looked out upon a beautiful garden. The great sun had gone down behind the western hills and the landscape smiled in the mellow glow of a summer's twilight. The garden had been her care; she had planted all the pretty flowers there and had tended and watched them. It was her delight of evenings when George came to present him with a little bunch of those sweet flowers which speak the sentiments that tremble in the heart, but are only half sounded in words. She had told the story of her love in these offerings of flowers. He had sworn eternal devotion, and they were to be married.

There, in the twilight hour, was holy silence. A stillness which leaves room for the full soul to open all itself without the power of calling wholly back its self control. Then Mina sat with George, half embraced, but half reclining from the glowing arm which trembled like the form it entwined.

"Ah, darling," whispered George, "the love I give you is for eternity, and I can be happy only in realizing to you some fondly cherished hope. You are the queen of my heart, and I can never know another idol." His arm tightened around her sylph-like waist, and he drew her fresh, rosy lips to his.

In that instant a flash like the lightning's gleam spread over her beautiful face and turning her great, lustrous eyes full upon him, she said:

"No, George, no! If love pure and true were in your heart, you would not eat onions when you come to kiss me!"—[Sunday Argus.]

Hugging Parties out West.

Hugging parties for the benefit of churches are the rage in some of the counties in this State. The price ranks as follows, and is given to the church fund: Girls under fifteen, 25 cents for a hug of two minutes; from fifteen to twenty years of age, 50 cents; from twenty to twenty-five, 75 cents; another man's wife, \$1; widows, (according to looks) from 10 cents to \$2; old maids, 3 cents apiece, or two for a nickel, no limit of time. Our devil is saving up his money to enable him to attend the first one given in this section. The young and tender dears should beware of him for he has been practicing the Rocky Mountain bear hug. He is, however, very fond of old maids and is guaranteed to bust four pairs of corset strings at one hug, or pay double price. He is even willing to have it "ten call twenty-five."—[Nebraska City News.]

A HEN STORY.—It has been said that when a hen doesn't want to set, "she won't and that's the last on it," but this is not always the case, as Dr. Robert Ransdell, of this city, has his fowls so that they do pretty much as he wishes them. Whenever he wants a hen to set, and she objects, he simply takes a switch and whips her into obedience. He has one old hen that understands so well that whenever he appears in the yard she runs and jumps on her nest; and two others that set all day and lay eggs at night. As a manager of this species of birds Mr. R. is entitled to the egg along with the basket.—[Paris Citizen.]

A year after the fire which destroyed nearly the whole of Haverhill, the leading shoe men of the town had a dinner and congratulated themselves on what at the time of its occurrence had been regarded as a disaster. Hand-some and solid buildings have replaced the wooden structures on the burned district, the new factories hold better machinery, better goods are produced, and the owners are the best advertised shoemakers in the country.

A "SCORCHER."—The following comes from the West Liberty *Scorcher*: "Henderson Stacy, of this county, while killing hogs a few weeks ago, struck one in the head with an ax; he then scalped it, removed the hair, scraped and washed it, preparatory to hanging it up, when the hog came to life, jumped up and ran a considerable distance before it was caught."

A young lady had a narrow escape at a fire in New York a few nights since. About half of her back hair was burned. Fortunately she was not in the building at the time, having put on her other hair and left the house only half an hour before the fire broke out.—[Norristown Herald.]

Henry Voetta, Louisville, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of loss of appetite and general debility."

The Origin of the Tariff.

Mr. Watterson in his speech at Nashville, gave the origin of the word tariff as follows: "Upon the southernmost coast of Spain, not far from Gibraltar, there is a little island connected with the mainland by a causeway, and upon this island stands an old town called Tariff. It once belonged to the Moors, who made it when they were a power in the world, a port of entry to the Mediterranean sea. They knew nothing about custom-houses and schedules, and cared less about home industries and international exchanges. A few junks and flintlocks sufficed to collect the tribute they exacted from the 'pauvre labor of Europe.' Hence the origin of the word 'tariff.' I do not find, however, in any history that they levied bounties upon their own people. They were rude and honest pirates, who did their pillaging in the old-fashioned way, having enjoyed none of the advantages of that modern economy which has discovered a gentler method of scuttling ships and cutting throats. Doubtless, however, the natives of Tariff thought they were doing a good thing for their country in exacting tribute of the stranger."

Gruelle; the Kind Wallace Feeds to His Readers.

The first thing man takes in life is his milk, and the last is his bier. Wonders never cease, yet a woman's tongue is never considered a wonder.

It may seem paradoxical, but male hair-dressers frequently dye old maids. The most treacherous memory in the world belongs to the young man with his first watch. He can't remember the time of day for five minutes to save his life.

The Madisonville *Times* is authority for the statement that seventeen married couples living in Morton's Gap, Hopkins county, have separated. It is very evident that the matrimonial harvesting machine down there requires a binder attachment.

CAPPER FOR THE CHURCH.—At a recent festival in Milwaukee a man found a lonely oyster in his soup and ostentatiously held it upon his spoon, thereby inducing others to invest in the deceptive fluid. It has since been discovered that the man was what sinful and worldly people call a capper, and was employed by the church people to pretend to discover oysters, and thus entrap the unwary. The oyster is supposed to have been borrowed for the occasion.—[Alex Sweet.]

A singular death has occurred at Derby, England. A servant girl in the employ of an alderman of the borough, was found dead, suspended by the neck from a roller towel behind the kitchen door. She had been seen in good health and spirits a short time before, and the supposition is that while wiping her face, her neck was caught in the towel and she was suffocated. This, at least, was the finding of the jury.

The *Indiana Farmer* says one of its subscribers kept a record of the time employed in cultivating 14 acres of corn last season in the old-fashioned way, and finds he gave about two days to the acre. The yield was 800 bushels, over 57 bushels to the acre. He estimates the value of his crop at \$220, and the labor expended on it at \$120, and deducting expenses he has a profit of \$14 per acre.

An advertisement in the New York *Sun* says: "An errand boy wanted; only a live boy need apply." It is well to be explicit in matters of this kind. There is nothing more heartless than to advertise for boys indiscriminately, and have perhaps twenty or thirty dead ones apply for the position only to be disappointed.

"Tell me, ye angelic hosts, ye messengers of love, shall swindled printers here below have no redress above?" The angels flapped their wings and said, "To you a heap is given; delinquents on printer's books can never enter heaven."

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. Deming's New Discovery for Piles is a radical change from the old remedies heretofore in use. The Discovery is the result of years of patient scientific study and investigation into the character of this painful disease. To convince you of its great merit, call on Perry & McAllister, Stanford, or W. M. Weber, Mt. Vernon, and get a sample box free of charge.

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1883. A GRAND COMBINATION. 1883.

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

—And the Louisville—

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One of the most noted housekeepers in Talbotton, Ga., has not bought a pound of store lard in 45 years. She also has never failed to plant her Irish potato crop during the dark nights of February in 45 years, and this year is the first year in 45 that she has failed to put hog hair on her potatoes. She maintains that nothing helps Irish potatoes like a small bunch of hog hair put on top of each seed potato placed in the ground.

People who remember when the succulent tomato was a despised product of the soil, will be surprised to learn that the canners put during last autumn 2,180,123 cases of tomatoes, containing 52,322,952 cans, one for every man, woman and child in the country. Maryland cans more tomatoes than any other State.

EITHER WAY WILL SUIT THEM.—The same people who bestow an ovation upon a man when he is acquitted upon the charge of murder would crowd to see him hanged if he should be found guilty. The public is a strange creature.—[Baltimore Day.]

Said the editor of the bore: "It isn't that he doesn't know enough to come in when it rains; he doesn't know enough to stay out when it's not raining."

Preferring war in Africa to war at home, Sarah Bernhardt's husband has joined the army and gone to Algeria.

Thousands are being cured of Catarrh every year with Hall's Catarrh Cure, that the doctors had given up and said could not be cured. 75 cents a bottle. Sold by Perry & McAllister, Stanford, Ky.

F. J. Cheney & Co., proprietors Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of Catarrh that can't be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sold by Perry & McAllister, Stanford, Ky.

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And will swap for all kinds of Feed. Hope to receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public in general.

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THE Lexington Observer in an article highly complimentary to Judge M. H. Owsley, candidate for Governor, says: "When his name was first suggested for that important and honorable position, he was comparatively unknown to at least one-third of the people of the State. This very fact stimulated enquiry, and caused the people to ask each other why it is that he has been so persistently honored by public offices in his own district, and so uniformly sustained by all classes of people. The answers to these questions have made public the truth that he is honest in every conviction, faithful to every trust, and fearless in the discharge of every duty. Justice before mercy, the public good before private preferences, right before expediency, and duty before all else, have been the maxims of his life, and the web and woof of his history. These are the characteristics that have given him such a hold upon the respect and affection of his own people, and which are now making for him, day by day, as they become more widely known, friends by the thousands where heretofore only strangers existed. The people want such men for every office in the State, and now that the question of fitness is the prominent one with the people, the good work should be kept up until every demagogue, every professional office seeker and every unfit officeholder are retired to the walks of private life, to the benefit of the State and the good of suffering humanity."

The figures compiled by the New York Bureau of Vital Statistics furnish some interesting facts about marriage and especially the age of people who assume the awful but interesting relation. Take as a basis 11,000 marriages. Of that number the brides under twenty years of age were 2,651, while bridegrooms under twenty were only 204. The bridegrooms between twenty and twenty-five years of age numbered 3,923, the brides 4,662. Up to the age of twenty-five the woman may ask, "Who will I have?" After that age she must say, "Who will have me?" There were 3,332 men married who were between twenty-five and thirty years old, and 2,121 women between the same ages. The bridegrooms between thirty and thirty-five years of age were 1,635, and the brides 747. But 880 men and 435 women were married who were between thirty-five and forty years of age. The old bachelors who became Benedicts between forty and forty-five years of age numbered 446, and the women who when married confessed to the same age were 205. There were 276 men and 109 women married between the ages of forty-five and fifty, and 150 men and 59 women between fifty and fifty-five. Seventy men and 20 women were married who were over fifty-five and under sixty. The bridegrooms over 60 and under 65 numbered 45, and the brides 8. The bridegrooms over 65 and under 70 numbered 10, and the brides 2—[Covington Commonwealth.]

SINCE the inauguration of the custom by Grant—of having new furniture placed in the White House each year, that establishment has cost the people a mint of money. In 1881, \$20,000 was appropriated for repairs and furniture and \$7,500 for fuel and greenhouses. In 1882, \$30,000 for the first items and \$7,500 for the latter. For this year \$40,000 for repairs and furniture and \$8,000 for fuel and greenhouses and \$33,000 is asked for next year. The New York Sun says: Directly and indirectly there is voted for the President and for the Executive Mansion such a sum as will make, with other advantages, the allowance made to the President exceed one hundred thousand dollars a year. And there is more affection of court life about the White House than has ever been known there. There is a poor prospect for an economical Government with such a costly Executive establishment at the head.

THERE is a growing feeling all over the State that Adj. Gen. Nuckols ought to be ordered down and out. His mismanagement of the recent Grayson campaign cost the Commonwealth more than \$3,000 extra of what it would have cost had he attended to his business. The impression prevails, and we are sorry for it as we had a high opinion of him, that as a fraud, Gen. Nuckols takes both the cake and the bakery.

A NUMBER of years ago Maine abolished the death penalty, but murders have so greatly increased since then that a return to the old law had to be made. The House has passed a bill to that effect and the Senate will also follow suit.

We learn from the Frankfort Yeoman that "there was received and paid into the Treasury during the month of February, just closed, on account of revenue 1882, \$353,651.28. This is \$47,195.52 more than has been collected in the same time and from the same source within ten years past. Very much of this success is no doubt attributed to a very fair and just rule established by Auditor Hewitt, the purport of which was embraced in a circular letter addressed to the sheriffs under date of January 10th, '83, and was, in substance, that in paying the school drafts he should, in issuing his warrants on the Treasury, give precedence to counties which had paid the largest proportion of the revenue due from them into the Treasury. As the money in the Treasury, to credit of School Fund, was not sufficient to meet all the demands from that source it became absolutely necessary that some such rule of action should be laid down, and with but one or two exceptions the perfect fairness of the course has been acknowledged on the part of our School Commissioners."

LEXINGTON is somewhat excited over the fact that the Catholic element have threatened death to O'Connor, an ex-priest, if he dares to lecture there on "Why I became a priest and why I gave it up." The managers of public halls were also notified that unless they wanted them seriously damaged, they had best not rent them to him. This occurring in a country which boasts of its freedom of speech and general personal liberty, created great indignation among the better class of citizens, who have offered to arm themselves and be ready to answer the call of the Mayor in case they are wanted to see that his order offering protection to O'Connor during his lecture and while in the city, is respected. Things have come to a pretty pass when a set of men propose to illegally abridge the rights of any person in this alleged free country, and unless the officers of the Catholic Church disclaim their entire disapproval of such an outrageous course, their cause will be greatly damaged and the Church brought into odium and disgrace.

THE new rule adopted by the House cuts off all discussion, gives the majority the power to do as it will, and is not only a tyrannical breaking down of all barriers against high handed, crude, and hasty majority rule, but offers no alternative to the minority and proposes consideration of but one view. It decrees for the House the right to non-concur, but does not even offer the alternative of concurrence in the Senate bill. The Cincinnati News in speaking of it says a more outrageous violation of minority rights was never proposed in the reconstruction days, when majority tyranny was supposed to have reached its climax. The fundamental idea that there are two sides to every question is deliberately rejected by those who call themselves representatives of the people. Democrats were justified by any means within reach, which were not violations of law and parliamentary usage, in endeavoring to teach them that there are two sides to this question.

It is said that the 306 who voted for Grant for a third term first, last and all the time at the Chicago convention, are taking preliminary action at Washington looking to the organization of a permanent political association to be composed of the 306, and which is also to be the nucleus of a new political party of the stalwart school. We suppose it is their purpose to try and shove Grant through at the next convention.

THE Louisville Commercial makes the following report: "A meeting of republicans in the Eighth district was held yesterday after Foster was confirmed as Minister to Spain, notwithstanding Col. Bradley's friends were after the post. The meeting unanimously resolved, 'Oh, h—ll,' and adjourned. A copy of the resolutions was sent to John D. White."

THERE can no good come out of the conference committee on the Senate tariff bill, with the jury packed as follows against reform: High Protectionist—Morrill, Sherman, Aldrich, Kelley, McKinley and Haskell; Pennsylvania Protectionists—Randall; Incidental Protectionist—Bayard. Revenue Reformers—Beck and Carlisle.

A COUPLE of horse thieves sent from Owenton, are the latest subjects of Blackburn's clemency. No wonder the papers of the State complain of the great amount of horse stealing going on. The Governor seems to have as much weakness for horse thieves as he has for horse-flesh.

YOUR uncle David Davis, pro tem President of the Senate, gives notice that he will resign at noon Saturday, to give the body a chance to elect a successor to take Arthur's place should a Senator shoot him down. It is understood that Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island will be chosen.

In its issue of Wednesday, Dr. John D. Woods in an editorial full of feeling and eloquence takes a final leave of the readers of the Glasgow Times and the paper passes into the hands of Messrs. J. M. Richardson and W. Basil Smith. The Dr. is one of the brightest writers on the Kentucky press, and personally one of the most whole souled men we ever knew, and while we regret to see him leave the Times, we are glad to know that he is not lost to the fraternity, but will appear on deck shortly in a new quarter.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—The Ohio river is thirty feet at Cincinnati now.
—The debt decrease for February was but \$7,500,000.
—The Deficiency Appropriation Bill makes a total of \$2,062,893.
—Heavy snows are reported in Wisconsin. Look out for a cold snap.
—There is said to be no hope now for the whisky bond extension bill.
—W. F. Frewitt, a Clark county farmer, has made an assignment. Liabilities \$18,000.
—There are 65 widows in the corporate limits of the town of Augusta, Bracken county.
—The Adjutant General estimates the cost of sending the militia to Grayson at \$25,000.
—The Louisville College of Medicine turned out 51 doctors upon a long-suffering humanity.
—The Texas Legislature Wednesday, defeated the prohibition measure by an overwhelming vote.
—The Arkansas Legislature has defeated the bill to regulate railroad freight rates. Free passes did it.
—Senator Beck and wife will make a six weeks' trip to Florida after the adjournment of Congress.
—Shawneetown, Ill., was nearly entirely swept away by the flood, but two houses were left standing.

—The forty-seventh Congress will expire by constitutional limitation at 12 o'clock on next Sunday.
—The liabilities of the firm of W. T. Allen & Co., the insolvent Chicago grocers, are found to be \$350,000.
—Senator Tabor, of Nebraska, was married at Washington, yesterday, to Mrs. McCurtis, a widow of Chicago.
—Wm. Smith, of Washington county, was drowned in Beech Fork a few days ago while attempting to ford it.
—The Catholics at Lexington, Ky., threaten to kill the ex-priest O'Connor, if he attempts to lecture in that city.
—John Brannan and another coal miner was killed by an explosion in the Beaver Creek coal mines in Pulaski, Wednesday.

—The entire town of Vaughan, Miss., with the exception of the Birmingham Hotel and depot, was destroyed by fire the other night.
—Another attempt to secure the pardon of Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guitau, is being made, but it is not meeting with much favor.

—The Medical Department of the Louisville University sent out 68 saw-bone Graduates Tuesday, making 119 in Louisville, this week.

—The Secretary of State has issued a warrant for the arrest of P. J. Sheridan at New York, suspected of complicity in the Phoenix Park murder.

—A whole block of business houses were destroyed by fire at Paris, Sunday night. Loss, \$50,000, partially insured. The fire broke out in Henry Doun's barber shop.

—Dr. John C. Miller, a wealthy physician and a worthless character named Jack Walters, have been indicted in Jesamine county for poisoning Lewis Hemp-hill's horses.

—The Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives reported favorably the bill to remove the State capital to Philadelphia, under certain specified conditions.

—Hon. D. N. Speer, Treasurer of Georgia, has sold \$100,000 United States bonds for Georgia, and placed the proceeds, exceeding \$180,000 in a bank to reduce the debt of the State.

—The Tennessee House passed a bill prohibiting the sale of obscene literature, the Police Gazette and Police News being so classed. The penalty is not over \$100 nor less than \$25.

—Mrs. Langtry, it is said, is so delighted with this country, that she will locate permanently at New York when her season expires. Perhaps she wants to remain close to her Freddie.

—The losses at Lawrenceburg, Ind., by the flood aggregate \$433,325. Forty dwellings were destroyed and swept away, and 175 moved from their foundations. About 2,000 people are homeless.

—In a district much less than a mile square in New York City, there are 175 Lager Beer Saloons and 70 rum shops and in another district of the same size are 99 rum shops and 49 beer saloons.

—The Beckham-Robinson race for the Legislature in Shelby, has not been decided as supposed. Both men now claim the victory and the County Committee will settle the question to-morrow.
—Gilbert L. Crowell, a Wall-street financier has been discovered to be a defaulter to the extent of nearly \$800,000. He had nothing to show for the money, which belonged to an estate of which he was trustee.
—The entire currency of the country is \$1,488,838,554. The deposits of the National banks amount to \$1,134,900,000, lacking only \$353,938,554 of being equal to the whole amount of money of the country.
—Merrick called Ingersoll a "puppy" during the examination of Kerdell at Washington and Ingersoll called Merrick "a dirty dog." The Court called the belligerents to order, when mutual explanations followed.
—Four out of five precincts of Jessamine county have voted against whisky. In the fifth no license will be granted by the present board of trustees, who will probably be re-elected in April. Then the last bar-room will be closed.

—The Owingsville Outlook says: "We now assert, and can prove, that the sentiments of the party in the country, (Morgan), so far as the race for Governor is concerned, were not fairly expressed at the so-called meeting."

—Officer Persifer Smith, of Frankfort, Ky., caught an escaped negro convict, Frank Williams, at 6 A. M. Tuesday, who had escaped at I. A. M., and returned him to the State, for which he received the legal reward of \$100, which was a quick settlement.

—After seven months' investigation the city book-keeper has completed a statement showing the loss to the city of Louisville by the defalcation of Ferguson, the late tax receiver, to be \$147,200. Little if any of this amount can be recovered. Ferguson is still in jail. He will probably enter a plea of guilty.

—The news of the death of the widow of the late Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, is received. A few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Jewell were in Washington, enjoying the gayeties of the city, both in good health. It is said Mrs. Jewell's death was from heart disease. It seems to be a simple explanation that she was heart-broken by the death of her husband.

—From the Richmond Herald: On last Sunday from the prison on Roundstone, ten convicts escaped by raising a plank and digging under the floor. Here is a chance for some enterprising work to make \$500 by recapture. Post Master John Taylor, a model of courtesy and attentiveness, has held the office at this place during six administrations. Died—Richard T. Benton, aged 73.

—Senator Williams made a strong speech in the Senate against the proposition to increase the pension of one-armed and one-legged soldiers and those equivalently injured by service. The "equivalency" was the sticking point with Senator Williams, and it was a good point to stick a decided objection on. The adoption of such an amendment would take \$100,000,000 out of the Treasury, but the Senate passed it.

CASEY COUNTY.

—George W. Penn left for Kansas, Monday, with his family.
—Married, on the 23d inst., Mr. Matterson White and Maggie Rowland. This was a very unexpected wedding, as no previous sparring was noticed between them.

—Rev. R. B. Mahoney, a young minister, formerly of South Carolina, but now a student in the Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, has accepted a call at the Baptist Church here, and will preach twice a month, on the 2d and 4th Sunday's.

—Col. Rochester made another one of his impressive Railroad speeches at Liberty, Monday, but it seems to have very little effect, as only a few donations of ties were obtained. Mr. R. said that it was the most complete "water-haul" that he had made.

—A difficulty occurred last week at Rich Hill, between John and George Strathum and a man named Mole, in which the latter was terribly used up. His arm was broken, besides several ugly gashes cut in his head. The Strathums were promptly arrested and their trial set for yesterday at Liberty, but we were unable to learn the result.

—Maj. F. F. Rigney has announced himself a candidate for the Senate, to fill out the unexpired term caused by the death of Hon. Robt. Blain. Mr. Rigney is a clever gentleman, well fitted for the position, and his extensive acquaintance will make him a dangerous competitor in the field. There are those here who say they intend to have Mr. R. or Judge M. J. Durham, of Boyle, to represent them in the next Senate of Kentucky.

—Monday was County Court day at Liberty. There was a very small crowd in town, very little business was done. A great deal of whisky on board and not much drunkenness. George Bowman seemed to have imbibed more freely than any one else, and wanted to fight a little 14 year old boy, but his father, Judge Winston Bowman, interceded and called for the Sheriff, and when I left town J. J. Tate was arming him in the direction of the jail.

A Card.

RICHMOND JUNCTION, KY., Feb. 28, '82.
—Certain officious persons at the Junction, whose names I forbear mentioning at present, are whispering it about that my young son, I. S. Hamilton, robbed the Express Messenger at this place of several money packages. I brand the statement as false and malicious. As these parties are peculiarly worthless, it would be folly and a waste of money to sue them for slander. I therefore request them either to hold their tongues on this subject, or if they must talk, to talk like men, in a Court-house and in day-light. If they know any thing against my boy, or imagine they do, I invite them to make a clean breast of it. He will be ready to meet their charges and show, I hope, a far better character than any of his assailants. Respectfully, ISAAC HAMILTON.

Garrard County DEPARTMENT.

ROBT. R. WEST, Editor.

LANCASTER.

—The doctors report a good deal of pneumonia in this vicinity.
—Mr. James Cochran, who has been quite sick with pneumonia for several days is out again.

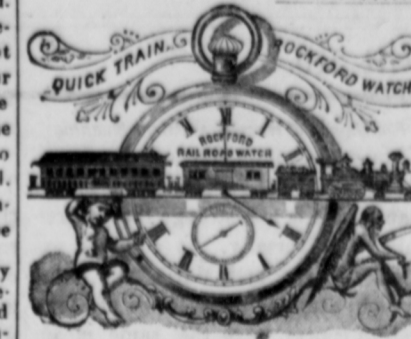
—Mr. Jas. Hamilton, who has been quite sick with pneumonia, we are glad to learn, is rapidly improving.
—Died, on the 27th ult., Betsy Stuart, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burnside, aged three months and nine days.

—The trial of Jack Faulkner, John Harris and Henry Burnside, for stealing tobacco from the warehouse of Walton & Sweeney, resulted in Faulkner being held over and the others discharged. Faulkner on the examining trial refused to give evidence that would implicate the other defendants.

—McClelland Johnston, who is attending Kentucky University at Lexington, spent a few days at home the first of the

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In order to get control of the best and most popular line of Agricultural Implements and Pleasure Vehicles, and also in order to enable us to purchase in such quantities as to obtain the largest discounts and lowest rates of freight, I have established branch Ware Rooms and Agents at Hustonville, Lancaster and Richmond, and under this arrangement, we feel sure we can offer the Farmers

Many Inducements Over the Majority of Dealers.
I keep on hand at all times at my several Ware Rooms a large stock of



Buggies, Carriages, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, Log Wagons,



Railroad Cars, Reapers, Mowers, Hay Bakes, Grain Drills, Broadcast Seeders, Sulkey Harrows, Valley Plows, Walking and Riding Cultivators, Corn Drills, Corn Planters, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, Farmers' Boilers, and many other items.



I am also prepared to furnish prices and estimates of all kinds of Engines, Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Hay Presses, Straw Stackers, Wind Mills, Horse Powers, and various other kinds of machinery.

Parties in want of any goods in my line will lose nothing by seeing me before purchasing.



[Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow.]
I also handle Grain and Seeds of all kinds; also Hay and Wool.

[Moline Sulkey Plow.]

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GREEN & WILLIAMS, Managers Hustonville Depot;

W. L. WITHERS, Manager Lancaster Depot;

R. H. WEAREN, Manager Richmond Depot

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JEWEL RANGE,

which for utility, durability, perfection in operation, taste in ornamentation, is unequalled.

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—AND— WAGONS.

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Farmers and Plowmen, listen—Oliver Chilled Metal will not corrode; the heaviest rust will remove in a few minutes. The Oliver is a Center Draft Plow, having sloping landside, which does away with the pressure found in straight landside Plows. The Oliver has hundreds of imitators; no manufacturer will imitate an Oliver Plow. The Oliver has a record unparalleled in the history of Plows. Your neighbors will tell you to BUY THE OLIVER, and take no other.

W. H. HIGGINS.

HUNTING OSTRICHES.

Particularities of the Monster Bird.

Mr. Charles Reiche imported six chicks in 1875 from Nubia, Africa, expecting to keep them until full-grown, when they would be valuable for show purposes. As they are birds which require a great deal of room, it was easier to transport them when young than when they attain full size. The six were taken to Hoboken when about four months old and seemed to thrive well; they ate voraciously whatever was offered to them—even stones as big as a man's flat, nails, oyster shells, etc. They grew so fast that the experiment was considered a highly successful one until one after another they began to die from some mysterious cause which was not discovered until their bodies were dissected. It was then found that many of their bones were broken and that the rich food, and too much of it, had caused them to become heavy and fat before the bones were large enough to support the weight of their bodies. The bone structure had not kept pace with the flesh. The food had been too rich.

Mr. Reiche has two men in Nubia and two in Cape Town on the lookout for ostriches. The method of catching them at present is as follows: The agent engages half a dozen hunters, to whom he pays no wages, but whose expenses he defrays. Mounted on good horses, these men track a herd of ostriches, who are found in the desert usually feeding on wild melons growing in the sand and on a bean known to the natives as durah. The herds vary in numbers from fifteen to fifty adults, each male bird having in subjection several females. When the hunters appear the whole herd takes to flight, but, owing to the habit of running in circles, a good horseman can make short work of the wildest ostrich. The adults are shot or strangled and the chicks are tied by the legs and carried off. The feathers of the old birds belong to the hunters, who are paid in this way for the work. Instead of pulling out the feathers of the dead birds the natives skin the birds, and, salting the hides with arsenic and salt to prevent decomposition, send them to London in that state. The young birds are then fed with any kind of grain and sent to Germany, which is the great market for wild animals of all kinds.

In hunting the birds many are sometimes found, which, during an expedition in the desert, are eaten by the natives, one egg weighing nearly three pounds. The eggs in the nest are placed upright and usually covered with sand, the heat of the sun aiding incubation during the day, while the bird sits on them at night. Around each nest is a circle of eggs which are not touched, but serve as food for the chicks when they leave the shell.

Ostrich hunting is apt to be dangerous business, to any one not familiar with their modes of attack. One of Mr. Reiche's white agents was killed last year by an ostrich which literally ripped the man open with its powerful claws. When transporting ostriches in ships they are kept in separate cages. Inexperienced animal dealers have sometimes allowed ostriches with other animals, such as goats and deer, the ostrich ending by killing its companions, and ostriches have been known to kill hyenas and other fierce beasts, which, getting out of their cages, attacked them.

MRS. PARTINGTON AT THE SOLDIERS' BAZAAR.

It was at a distinguished party, called by the ladies in aid of the Soldiers' Bazaar, that Mrs. Partington found herself, as well as she could for the crowd. There was much said in support of the object, and a warm enthusiasm prevailed, amounting at times to loud manifestations of approval.

"Quite a furore," the President of the meeting remarked to the dame, who sat beside him.

"A few roar!" she replied, her spectacles flashing with excitement. "I should call it a good many roar, and everybody seems willing to exhilarate the movement. How much we owe the soldiers who made sacrifices of themselves for us, and laid down their arms and legs only when the Union was saved!"

"Very true," responded the President, "and I trust that all are willing to admit their indebtedness."

"They may be," replied she; "but I feared it was something like Mrs. Hite's borrowing my eggs and saying she would be always indebted to me for them; as she was, for she never paid 'em back."

The President looked a little annoyed. Soon there came another shout.

"Don't you think," she said, "that these few roars should have been perpetrated when the war was over, and not left the women to do what was incumbent on the men?"

"Perhaps," replied her interlocutor, "but better late than never."

"It came high being too late," said she, "with the poor legless heroes running to their long home through a poor-house gate; but, thank Heaven, some will be a comfortable home to go to, after this, where they can smoke the chimney of peace, without even a tax-collector to make 'em afraid."

She was wearying, but she meant well. GEORGE W. CHILDS' collection of clocks, foreign and domestic, is said to be valued at \$30,000. For one of them, cased in onyx and vermeil antique and crowned by a female figure in silver, Mr. Childs paid \$5,000.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

The remains of the mound-builders, as the vanished people who once lived on this continent have been called, are scattered over most of the States of the Central and Lower Mississippi valley, on the sources of the Allegheny, and have been observed away up along the banks of the tawny Missouri, as well as down by the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. They are most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Texas, and are found in the western part of New York, and in Michigan and Iowa. A mound, until recently, was to be seen on the plain of Cahokia, Ill., nearly opposite the city of St. Louis, Mo., that was 700 feet long, 500 feet broad, 90 feet high, and that covered more than eight acres of ground. Some of the mounds in Wisconsin and Iowa are in the shape of huge animals, and there is one near Brush creek, Adams county, Ohio, that is in the form of a serpent, and that is more than 1,000 feet long. At Marietta, Ohio, are ancient earth-works that cover an area of about three-quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad; but the most intricate and perhaps most extensive of the works of the mound-builders are those of the Licking valley, near Newark, Ohio, extending over an area of two square miles. Many of these mounds have been found to contain skeletons, and the appearance of the bones has led some to believe that these remains point to an antiquity of 2,000 or more years. A number of these works were evidently designed as works of defense, others as burial places for the dead, and others again seem to have been constructed as temples or places of worship and sacrifice. Among the remains have also been found numerous implements and ornaments, usually composed of stone, sometimes of copper (always in its native state) and occasionally shell and bone. Curious pottery has been found, often coarse and rude, but sometimes graceful and highly ornamented. It was not believed that the mound-builders had any written language.

Prof. Newberry, generalizing the views of leading scientists, remarks that, from all the facts before us, we can only say that the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic coast were once populated by a sedentary, agricultural and partially civilized race, quite different from the nomadic Indians, though possibly the progenitors of some of the Indian tribes; and that, after centuries of occupation, they disappeared, at least 1,000, and perhaps many thousand years before the advent of the Europeans. Some have maintained that the mound-builders and the mysterious people who preceded the Aztecs in Mexico were the descendants of crews from Japan, whose ships had been accidentally driven across the Pacific. Another theory has been advanced that that these people migrated from Asia; they passed from the cradle of the race over Asia to Siberia, across Behring straits, down the Pacific coast of America from Alaska to the Mississippi valley, and down to Mexico, Central America and Peru. It is noted, by those who suggest this, that in Siberia mounds have been found similar to those in the Mississippi valley.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH.

It is quite a common idea that health keeps pace with strength. I know intelligent persons who really think that you may determine the comparative health of a company of men by measuring their arms—that he whose arm measures twelve inches is twice as healthy as he whose arm measures but six. This strange and thoughtless misapprehension has given rise to nearly all the mistakes thus far made in the physical-culture movement. I have a friend who can lift 900 pounds, and yet is an habitual sufferer from torpid liver, rheumatism and low spirits. There are many similar cases. The carmen of our cities, who are our strongest men, are far from the healthiest class as physicians will testify. On the contrary I have many friends who would stagger under 300 pounds that are in capital trim. But I need not elaborate a matter so familiar with physicians and other observing people. No test of health would prove more faulty than a tape-line or a lift at the scale-beam.

Suppose two brothers—bank-clerks—in bad health. They are measured round the arm. Each marks exactly ten inches. They try the scale-beam. The bar rises at exactly 300 pounds with each. Both seek health. John goes to the gymnasium, lifts heavy dumb-bells and kegs of nails until he can put up 125 pounds and lifts 900, and his arm reaches fifteen inches. Thomas goes to the mountains, fishes, hunts, spends delightful hours with the young ladies and plays cricket.

Upon measuring his arm we find it scarcely larger than when he left town, while he can't put up sixty pounds nor lift 500. But who doubts Thomas will return to the counter the better man for the two? John should be the better man, if strength is the principal or most essential condition of health.

Health is a CONTRAST. ONE perfect diamond is worth more than many defective ones. One truth well fixed in the mind and comprehended is better than many half understood. A small opportunity fully realized is better than a great one misimproved. The wealth of affectionate sympathy and aid is better than gold, and fills the soul with better perfect peace. Faithfulness lays up treasures in the heavens which nothing can injure and no one remove.

THE salary of Rhode Island legislators is but \$1 per day, but the position has its compensations, for each member is allowed a newspaper.

FINE MEASUREMENTS.

A Wilmington reporter was shown at a machine-shop in that city a collection of gauges.

"How accurate are these?" was asked of the foreman of the department. "They are true to within the ten-thousandth part of an inch, in a temperature of 75 deg. Fahrenheit," was the reply.

"Did you ever feel the ten-thousandth part of an inch?" he asked the reporter, who replied to the effect that he had never even seen, heard, tasted or smelled the ten-thousandth part of an inch.

The foreman, with a smile, turned to a small machine. It is theoretically simple, but exquisite in workmanship. In a small horizontal and perfectly level iron framework is adjusted a horizontal screw, which carries one jaw of a small vise, the other jaw being fixed. The screw has ten threads to the inch. It is obvious, therefore, that one turn of the screw will alter the distance between the jaws of the little vise just one-tenth of an inch.

The head of the screw is a circular steel plate, about four inches in diameter, the circumference of which is graduated into 100 equal divisions. Turning the head of the screw through the extent of one of these divisions advanced the screw the one-hundredth part of a revolution, and consequently alters the distance between the jaws just one-thousandth part of an inch.

The finer adjustment is made by a vernier affixed to the head of the screw, which is so graduated that the turning of the head until a division of the scale upon its circumference coincides with the nearest division on the vernier scale, advances the screw the one-thousandth part of a revolution, or widens or contracts the space between the jaws of the little vise just the ten-thousandth part of an inch. As the screw cannot be made absolutely true, there is an infinitesimal error in its working, and, as a change of a few degrees in the temperature of the room or of the gauge to be tested would affect the nicety of the operation, the machine is adjusted for a temperature of 75 degrees, and the trials are made with the gauges at the same temperature.

Adjusting the vise-jaws at one ten-thousandth of an inch more than two inches apart, the foreman handed the reporter a two-inch gauge and told him to pass it carefully and slowly between the jaws. Left to itself the gauge fell freely of its own weight through the space; but, when made to descend slowly, a perceptible pull was felt from each jaw, analogous to the pulling power of two small magnets.

The foreman gave the head of the screw an almost imperceptible touch, making it coincide with the vernier. The gauge would no longer pass through; it filled the space between the jaws exactly. That touch had brought those jaws nearer together by just the ten-thousandth part of an inch.

COMFORTABLY FIXED.

Before the war there were very few men in the United States worth over \$50,000. Most of Stewart's property was acquired during and after the war. Most of the men now worth \$100,000 and upward were considered poor and honest twenty-five years ago. To-day W. H. Vanderbilt has \$65,000,000 in United States bonds, and he is reported to hold some \$50,000,000 in New York Central and Hudson River stock, \$50,000,000 more in other railroads in this and other States, and a vast amount of valuable real estate in this city.

His property cannot amount to less than \$200,000,000, and probably is nearer \$300,000,000 than the former sum. He is without doubt the richest man in the globe to-day. He could buy any of the Rothschilds, and still be the richest man in the world. And unlike the rich men of England—the Dukes of Bedford, Westminster, Argyll and Buccleugh, who inherited their great estates—Vanderbilt's property has been accumulated in two generations, and most of it within thirty years. The case stands without a parallel in history.

It is a singular list of names that follow that of Vanderbilt in this catalogue. We take each at his reputed valuation: Jay Gould, \$100,000,000; Mackey, \$50,000,000; Crocker, \$50,000,000; John Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company, \$40,000,000; C. P. Huntington, \$20,000,000; D. O. Mills, \$20,000,000; Senator Fair, \$30,000,000; ex-Gov. Stanford, \$40,000,000; Russell Sage, \$15,000,000; J. B. Keene, \$15,000,000; S. J. Tilden, \$15,000,000; E. D. Morgan, \$10,000,000; Samuel Sloan, \$10,000,000; Commodore Garrison, \$10,000,000; Cyrus W. Field, \$10,000,000; Hugh J. Jewett, \$5,000,000; Sidney Dillon, \$5,000,000; David Dewes, \$5,000,000; J. DeNavarro, \$5,000,000; John W. Garrett, \$5,000,000; W. W. Astor, \$5,000,000.

A NATURAL DELIGHT.

"It gives me a pleasant sense of victory," said Miss Alcott, "to ransack the old trunks, and now and then fish out and sell a story that had been rejected over and over again when I had not been heard of, and that goes readily enough now. I lately took malicious delight in replying to a request for a story from a magazine by sending it a story which its editor had rejected at least once, and I don't know but twice. He took it and paid me well for it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Don't let us be afraid of enthusiasm. There is often a lack of heart than brain. The world is not starving for seed of education half as much as for warm, earnest interest of soul to soul. We agree with the Indian, who, when talked to about having too much zeal, said: "I think it is better for the pot to boil over than not to boil at all."

REMARKABLE FLOW FROM AN OIL WELL.

Any one familiar with the heavy oil developments knows that a goodly part of the drilling is done on the hill known as the "Point," near Franklin. It rises from the bank of the French creek in a very abrupt manner. Philip Grossman's brewery is situated at the foot of South Park street, on the west side of the creek. His beer vault is on the other side. It is an immense vault, blasted out of solid rock, and penetrates into the hillside nearly 100 feet. In this is stored large quantities of lager beer. The casks that hold the beer contain on an average about ten barrels each. One cask in the rear end of the vault is used as a supply cask. All the others are connected with this one by pipes, and the supply cask, being sunken, is always full of beer. The hill at this place is so steep that it cannot be ascended.

Above this vault, on the hilltop, Rial & Son own a lease. They drilled a number of wells on their lease, and they were all profitable. Some time ago they located No. 9 directly over this beer vault. The rig was built and things ran along in the usual manner for about a week. When they had reached a depth of 490 feet, 200 feet less than where they usually find the sand, the drill struck a crevice and dropped away several feet.

The tools were withdrawn from the hole and the bailer run. It came up seemingly full of oil. Bail as they would, they could not exhaust the supply. They decided to tube the well, and were ordered to do so by Mr. Rial. The next day the well was tubed without being shot. They commenced to pump it, and it threw the fluid out at a great rate. Noticing something queer about the oil, one of the men tasted it. He found it so good that he put his lips to the pipe and took long gulps of the delicious stuff. First one and then another drank. They became what is known as drunk. The owners visited the well, drank, and were overcome. Operators came to see it, drank, and were overcome. The people of the town who had heard of it went up the hill, drank, and were overcome.

Little by little they came to realize what they had been drinking. One man was found in the crowd who had tasted beer before. He affirmed that it was beer, but they laughed at him. How would this Rip Van Winkle elixir get into the bowels of the earth? At last they decided to call in unquestioned authority on the beer question, and sent for Philip Grossman. Grossman came. He tasted it once, twice, and then he tasted his hair. "Is it beer?" they asked. "Beer? Yes; it's mein own make. Mein Gott in Himmel, you are pumping mein beer vault dry." Such was the fact, and the way that well was shut down was a caution. They visited the vault and found it to be so. Three of the large casks were empty.—City City Derrick.

CHLOROFORMING DURING SLEEP.

The possibility of chloroforming a person in sleep, without waking him, having been disputed in a recent murder trial, Dr. J. V. Quimby, of Jersey city, was led to test the question experimentally. Dr. Quimby made arrangements with a gentleman to enter his room when he was asleep, and apply chloroform to him. This he did with entire success, transferring the person from natural to artificial sleep without arousing him. He used about three drachms of Squibb's chloroform, and occupied about seven minutes in the operation.

The second case was a boy of 13, who had refused to take ether for a minor operation. Dr. Quimby advised the mother to give the boy a light supper and put him to bed. She did so, and Dr. Quimby, calling when the boy was asleep, administered the chloroform and performed the operation without awakening the boy. The third case was a boy of 10 years, suffering from an abscess, and the same course was pursued with equal success.

Two important inferences may be drawn from these cases, Dr. Quimby said. Minor surgical operations may be done with perfect safety, and much more pleasantly than in the ordinary way; and, secondly, a person somewhat skilled in the use of chloroform may enter a sleeping apartment and administer chloroform with evil intentions while a person is asleep. Hence the use of this drug in the hands of a criminal may become an effective instrument in the accomplishment of his nefarious designs.—Medical Advance.

SPONGE UNDERCLOTHING.

Sponge underclothing is the very latest, some German genius having recently invented and patented a line of underwear manufactured from this porous substance. It is claimed for it that it can be cleansed more easily than woolen goods, and, being more flexible, does not chafe the skin so much. It is a bad conductor, and tends to keep the temperature uniform. One who wears this underclothing is not liable to take cold, for it absorbs the perspiration without checking it. After the mineral and vegetable impurities in the sponges have been sufficiently beaten by a heavy hammer to admit of being readily washed out, the sponges are dried and pared with a sharp knife. These parings are then sewed together. The fabric is prepared without the use of poisonous dyes which, as incorporated in cloth underclothing, sometimes prove very deleterious to the system.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the American Christian Review, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

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TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT DEC. 31, 1882.

	SOUTH.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.
Lvs. Covington	8:00 a.m.	2:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	
" Fairmont	9:40 a.m.	4:10 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	
" Cincinnati	10:50 a.m.	5:20 p.m.	10:25 p.m.	
" Paris	11:30 a.m.	5:55 p.m.	10:50 p.m.	
Arr. Lexington	12:15 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	11:20 p.m.	
Lvs. Lexington	1:25 p.m.	7:40 p.m.	11:35 p.m.	
Arr. Winchester	2:24 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	12:10 a.m.	
" Ashland	3:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	12:45 a.m.	
" Huntington	3:55 p.m.	9:55 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	

NORTH.

	No. 8.	No. 1.	No. 5.
Lvs. Huntington	6:30 a.m.		
" Ashland	7:15 a.m.		
" Lexington	8:15 a.m.		
" Winchester	9:25 a.m.		
Arr. Lexington	10:15 a.m.		
Lvs. Lexington	2:10 p.m.	7:45 a.m.	9:15 p.m.
" Paris	3:00 p.m.	8:35 a.m.	9:55 p.m.
" Cincinnati	3:55 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:50 p.m.
" Fairmont	4:45 p.m.	10:20 a.m.	11:40 p.m.
Arr. Covington	5:15 p.m.	11:50 a.m.	12:40 p.m.

MAYSVILLE DIVISION.

No. 9 Lvs. Lexington 5 p.m. Arr. Mayville 6:50 a.m.
No. 10 " Mayville 6:00 a.m. " Lexington 8:25 a.m.
No. 11 " Paris 6:20 a.m. " Mayville 8:45 a.m.
No. 12 " Mayville 12:40 p.m. " Lexington 6:50 p.m.

No. 6 runs daily, and has day coaches from Cincinnati to Washington, Pullman Sleepers to Kansas Falls, W. Va. and Reclining Chair Car to Lexington. Stops only at stations on K. C. R. R. where time is given. No. 3 runs daily, except Sunday; has through coaches to Mayville, No. 5 runs daily; has elegant day coach from Washington, Pullman sleeper from Kansas Falls and parlor cars from Lexington to Cincinnati. Only three stops. Nos. 1 and 2 run daily, except Sunday, and have through coaches from Lexington and Mt. Sterling. Direct connection at Lexington with stages for Richmond, Ky., Lawrenceburg, Ky., and Versailles, Ky.

G. W. BENDER, Superintendent. Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt. General offices, Covington, Ky.

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" 9th "	40 "
" 10th "	30 "